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Speech of Mr. King, of Ga. IN SENATE—September 23, 1837. ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL. Concluded.

Mr. K. said he was sorry to see his friends who had voted against this Executive measure throughout, now coming forward sanctifying an Executive triumph over the legislative authority, by acknowledging their error. His worthy friend from Connecticut had said that though he had voted uniformly against it, yet that it "might have done some good in saving the banks." This confession of his friend was, perhaps, a harmless offering to Executive power; but as he did not approve of such gratuitous benevolence at the cost of consistency, in a matter of such importance to the country, he must say to his friend, that he entirely disagreed with him, and must call upon him for some of the beneficial effects of this wise and salutary measure. The Senator himself told us in the next breath that the deposit banks, and all other banks are broken; and that the public money, both specie and paper, have become unavailable in their vaults. The patient is dead, and yet the treatment is lauded. If a quack, in defiance of all remonstrances, continues his treatment, and the patient dies, we may conjecture that he would have done no better with a different treatment, or without treatment; but how he could have done worse, it is somewhat difficult to conceive. This measure, then, condemned by the Senate, condemned by the Cabinet, condemned by the People, after full trial condemned by the whole legislative authority, and condemned by the strong evidences of the mischief it has produced, is still persevered in by the Executive, lauded for its "salutary effects," and was referred to by one Senator (looking at Mr. Benton) as "the glorious specie circular." [Mr. Benton. "Yes, the ever-glorious specie circular."] Mr. K., with great animation. Ah, yes, it is all glory and no good. Where are the evidences of your glory? Is there any thing glorious in the present unhappy condition of the country? Your Government insolvent and disgraced. Our people branded by foreigners as a nation of fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers; your merchants bankrupt, your manufacturers languishing in idleness distress; your planters ruined, and two-thirds of the laboring population of the United States threatened with actual starvation. These are the evidences of the "salutary" effects of the measures we are called on to glorify. Why, sir, the Senator must have forgotten that glory has depreciated in the market. Like paper currency, it has been redundant, and is now almost as much below par, as rag money; very much for the same reason, too. On examination, we find that neither has had a very solid basis to rest upon.

So much (said Mr. King) for the glory of this order. I now propose to take a more dispassionate, and better reasoned view of it as a financial measure.

The plain objection to the circular as a financial measure is, that it did violence to all the laws of trade and commerce by the forcible interference of the Government. The existing operations of exchanges, so useful and necessary in adjusting ascertained balances between different sections of the country, were suddenly and violently interrupted. The usual admission of an unfavorable balance, as indicated by the exchanges, was not only disregarded, but that balance forcibly increased. The destructive tendency of such interference by Government in the commerce of the country has been acknowledged by the Senator from N. Carolina (Mr. Surgen) though I thought the principle might have been better applied by him. Such measures produce the same effects in the same way, whenever and wherever applied in a free commercial country; always taking the People by surprise, and breaking up the established order of things. The business of the country is as effectually deranged and disorganized by such violence as is the human system by the destruction of the heart.

Commerce has its laws. The People study them, and by study, observation, and experience, become acquainted with them, to a very great extent, and make their calculations and regulate their business accordingly. They always must greatly suffer when forcibly deprived of these advantages; and particularly if the force be applied to a paper or mixed currency. Doubtless the evils of a paper currency (though it has some advantages) are very great. I do not know, in many respects, that they are over-estimated by the Senator from Missouri. I hope he, however, after the most fatal experience to the country, will come to the conclusion that the evils of the system can only be reached by a legislative authority that can reach the system itself. It is acknowledged we have no power

over the system, and yet, by this Executive lashing and flogging, and chastising, and torturing, we keep the country and the currency in a perpetual fever and fluctuation, giving us all the evils of the system, without its advantages. Sir, you might as well undertake to make a full-grown intellectual man, with trowel and mortar, and regulate the circulation of his blood with a tinker's tools, as to undertake to make a uniform standard of value of a paper or mixed currency, and regulate its functions, as money, by the continual tinkering, and the successive and sudden application of force by the iron hand of Government. Sir, you can't do it; you have neither the materials nor the laws for such a consummation. You may do infinite mischief, but you will never do any good. You may break up business, and ruin the industrious classes, but you will do no good to any class, except such as know how to profit by confusion, and speculate on the misfortunes of their fellow-men.

He said, at the very time this strange order was issued, exchange was already sufficiently high against the Southwest and West to have made the transmission of specie a profitable operation. This was seen by the Senate, when they with such unanimity refused to take the responsibility of the measure. The effect, as foreseen, was first to raise the exchanges, and then break them up. Why, sir, said he, if the whole currency of the country had been specie, any measure opposing the force of Government to the laws of trade, the practical effect of which should be to require the actual transmission of specie against the rate of exchange, would so far double the exchanges, upon a mathematical principle, by requiring two transits of specie instead of one. So true is the operation of this principle, that even an arbitrary requisition that the paper money alone of the Atlantic seaboard should be received for public lands, would have produced a heavy effect upon the exchanges, because in the exchanges it would have added to the wrong side of the account.

But, sir, when we come to the actual operation in question; when we come not only to take money from a point where it is due, and send it to a point from which it is owing—so take it from the creditor and send it to the debtor, but perform this rough and anti-commercial operation by taking away the very basis upon which five-sixths of the currency rests, you produce effects that can never be arithmetically calculated, and of which no adequate conception can be formed, except by witnessing the actual effects almost immediately produced by the measure on the commercial seaboard, and those sections upon which the measure was intended to operate. An exact ratio would contract the whole currency in the money market, from which the specie is thus drawn, in the proportion in which paper is based on specie, thereby contracting six millions for every one thus abstracted, if the proportion be five paper dollars based on one of specie. But we all know that such measures do not operate in an exact, but in a loose ratio, from the apprehension, the confusion, panic, and alarm which they create, and the commercial resources they cut off. This measure cut off, to a great extent, the resources of the Atlantic merchants in the enormous amount of debt due them from the West and Southwest, for it not only unnaturally sent their money from them, but prevented any coming to them. But determining to have some friends to the measure, it has been insisted that although it may have ruined the Atlantic merchants, and done injury to creditors, yet it was a great blessing to the people of the West. These people, however, it seems, are not so easily gulled by these forced blessings, for, after a full trial of it, their representatives, with great unanimity, voted last session to repeal it. The able speech of one of their representatives (Mr. Walker) at the last session, explained to us the nature and operation of this blessing, and the Legislature of his State had, by resolution, unanimously sustained him. He did not know how grateful his friend felt for these blessings forced upon him by the Executive, and which had contributed so largely to bankrupt his constituents; but for himself, Mr. K. said (to use a rustic phrase) he would not like to be fuddled, even with champagne.

But what was its "happy effect" upon the West and Southwest, whilst it ruined the seaboard? Was the debtor aided whilst the creditor was oppressed? Not at all, sir. Whilst this specie was on the voyage of its exile, and after it reached the deposit banks, so far as the commercial and planting interests were concerned, it might as well have been buried in the middle of the earth, or carried back to the mines of Mexico. Did it aid the merchant in paying his Northern and Eastern debts? No; it immediately increased the cost to him of such payment, by increasing the rate of exchange, whilst at the

same time it closed upon him all the usual resources of obtaining money. This increase in the rate of exchange increased the danger of a demand upon the banks by the merchants, whilst they had also to answer the demands of their bill-holders, who might want to purchase the public lands. What Northern exchange they had was soon exhausted in reducing their circulation, whilst they could not prudently do any business that would place their own issues in the hands of the business part of the community. Against the business part of the community, both merchants and planters, they were suddenly and effectually closed. They could not pay out paper for fear specie would be demanded for it, for the reasons before named. They could not pay out specie, or discount for merchants, because the high rate of exchange and difficulty of procuring it at any price would have started it back in twenty-four hours to the section from which it had been unnaturally exiled. They could not pay out specie to the planters, for they owed the merchants and its destination would have been the same. If, then, they did any business at all, they must do it with the purchasers of public lands, in which they were secure of a return of specie deposits. Accordingly they favored this class of customers, in order to do any business at all, and the President himself, in his message, refers to the circular operation by which they contracted many millions of debt upon a few millions of specie; and yet one popular catch to recommend this measure has been, that it was aimed at land speculators!

The measure, Mr. K. said, seemed to have been attended with unmitigated mischief. Even the sales of public lands had most probably been increased by it, before the suspension of specie payments. There was no other way of accounting for the heavy amount of those sales, after the mania for speculation had already begun to decline. Money became dear and difficult to procure, and all the public lands in market very much culled and selected. The deposit banks in the new States had been devoted almost exclusively to the use of speculators, as before stated, and, moreover, a great number were induced to go into business after the adoption of the order, who otherwise would not have thought of it. Ours, he said, is an enterprising, speculative people; and whenever Government commits an error, or adopts an unusual measure, they begin to think what can be made of it in a financial point of view. Accordingly, the impression was very general that this measure would greatly check purchases, and that the monopoly of those who would raise specie for the purpose would be much more valuable than if no step had been taken to destroy competition. He said he knew of several himself who collected their capital, turned it into specie, and went into the business, who but for the order, would not have thought of it. For these reasons, an intelligent gentleman from the West had given it to him as his opinion that the sales had been much increased by the operation of the order, and he (Mr. K.) believed it. If, then, it were so desirable to check the sales of the public lands, the object had failed; even the President acknowledges, in the message, that the effect of the order in that particular had been over-estimated. But this was not the object of the order. The object of the order was to prop up a few tottering deposit banks, against the combined but salutary operation of the distribution law, and a heavy exchange. The President, or his advisers, saw that some of the deposit banks in the West and Southwest had expanded enormously, and were in a precarious condition, and exchange already sufficiently high to endanger demands on them for specie; and he feared that, when asked also for a portion of the public money, they would explode, and give a triumph to his enemies, by the failure of his favorite experiment. He determined to sustain them at every hazard, and without a sufficient regard to the interests of the people. Did he succeed in this object? No. On the contrary, in this last grand coup d'état, or, rather, coup d'argent, to sustain his experiment, by securing a few tottering pet banks, he broke the whole; yes, sir, broke the whole; for, although I do not intend to attribute to this order more importance than it deserves in bringing the country into its present condition, yet I have not the remotest conception that we should have had a general suspension of specie payments, and a national bankruptcy, but for the adoption of this order. He said he believed he should prove this to the satisfaction of all who would listen to the facts, and impartially attribute to human passion its natural agency in stimulating human action.

What then would probably have been the condition of the country, if this measure had never been adopted? It was, before the adoption of the order, in a dis-

trasted, bloated and feverish condition, entirely at the mercy of our foreign creditors. The Bank of England had already taken steps to prevent the further extension of our credits there, and by the advance in the rate of interest had stopped our credit drain upon their bullion, before or about the time the order went into operation. This raised the value of money on the seaboard, where the European debt was owing. Credits to Western and South-western banks, and individuals, which had been greatly extended by Northern and Eastern banks, had been checked, and balances were expected to aid in adjusting the foreign debt. This debt, every intelligent merchant saw, must now press upon us to a very considerable extent. The foreign exchange would have pressed upon the seaboard; the seaboard would have pressed upon their Western and South-western debtors. Much of the specie of the banks of this section would have gone back to the seaboard, from which it had been taken, and gone to Europe, from which it had been first borrowed. We should have had a great pressure, some bankruptcies among merchants, and many failures among speculators; many of whom, however, never had any thing, and therefore could lose nothing but their credit. A great number of imprudent and unsound banks would also have exploded, as they should have done; and the impurities of the system would have run off. Many of these banks were mere fancy affairs—the mere fungus of the Treasury—built up without capital, and managed without prudence. Banks that could not sustain themselves under the legitimate operations of trade and commercial demand, should have been permitted to stop. The public good, and even of prudent and solvent banks, required it. What signified a few millions of unvaluable funds, in a few imprudent deposit banks, (even if this measure had saved them, which it had not,) compared with the mischief and loss resulting from breaking up the exchanges, destroying credit, choking up the natural channels of commerce, and preventing the resources of the country from flowing to those points where the demands of commerce required them? The condition of the country was known, and the necessity of preparing for a heavy revolution began to be felt. As usual, however, in the financiering of the ex-President, what was raised by unsuccessful experiment, must be torn down by passion. Never, at any period in our history, did we so much need the privilege of making the best of our resources by a free and undisturbed circulation of our means. Because the patient was diseased by experiments, was this a reason that he could not be killed by quackery? His condition required the greater care, and a freer circulation; but the President's remedy was like turning the patient heels upwards to cure him of the apoplexy; or putting him to the rack, to reduce a paroxysm of the fever. Fifteen millions of specie—perhaps much less—shipped precisely at the time, from the points and at the rates which should have sent it to meet our foreign debt, would have satisfied our foreign creditors for the present, maintained the value of our exports, and given us time to meet the balance, by economy and another crop.

Men are operated upon by the same passions, whether acting in numbers or as individuals. If one man, by extravagance or bad management, becomes indebted to another more than he has immediate means to pay; but honestly acknowledges the debt, pays down, with punctuality, all the ready means he has to spare, and asks for time to collect his means, and make another crop, the indulgence will be granted. But if he insultingly tells the creditor he had no business to trust him—that this debt shall not be paid, and adopts measures to run off his means into the wilderness, to keep his creditor from getting hold of them; openly boasts of the tricks by which the creditor is thus defrauded; the latter immediately stops all credit, and, instead of receiving part, he demands the whole, and resorts to the most summary and violent process to collect the debt.

This was precisely the relation between England and this country when this order went into operation. The Bank of England ascertained early in 1836, that the United States had been draining them of their bullion "on credit." They adopted the most gentle means in their power to restore the exchanges and bring back a part of their bullion. The drain was stopped, but nothing or but very little returned to them. By the adoption of the circular, specie was drawn out of active circulation to a great extent and bore a premium which drew it in the wrong direction, but that which was so carried off, and all other specie was locked up and prevented from flowing to the points where it required. What was the result? Why, the usual rate of exchange did not carry off the specie except to a very small extent.

While the foreign exchange pulled one way, the strange policy of the President was pulling the other; and exchange was 12 or 14 per cent. before the suspension of specie payments. Our enterprising merchants saw their danger from an unnatural warfare against them; but still continued manfully struggling to save their own credit and the honor of the nation. This fact shows how unjust and old have been the charges heaped upon the merchants, of conspiring against the own country by a run upon the banks. They conspired to prevent a run as ours by the premiums they consented to pay for exchange rather than demand specie. Even their interests, in fact, is a sufficient answer to the reckless charge which have been made against them.

Well, sir, we left England in expectation of getting some remittances to restore a part of the money we had borrowed from her. These remittances however were made to a very trifling extent. In the mean time, the President and his friends were boasting of the wise policy of the President in forcibly preventing the operations of exchange, and preventing the payment of our foreign debt. This circular, with the eulogiums on this "wise policy," reached England, and the enemies of the Bank of England began to taunt them with the impotency of the means they had adopted to get back the gold which it was alleged their own mismanagement and want of foresight had suffered to be drawn from them. The temper inspired by this measure, and the taunts and boasts which followed it, was natural enough, and may be seen by the language of the deputy Governor of the Bank. It will be recollected that it is admitted on all hands that it was the last action of the Bank of England on American credits that produced our suspension. If I prove that this action was made necessary, or provoked by the specie circular, and what followed it, I have fully established my conclusions from admitted premises.

What says this officer of the bank in reference to the vaporing of the debtor who tricks and defies his creditor instead of paying, or showing a willingness to pay him? I will read to the Senate his own words.

Mr. King then read from a late English pamphlet written by Horsley Palmer, the deputy Governor of the bank, in answer to the charges of Mr. Lloyd:

"In answer to the fifth objection, it is to be stated that no expectation was intended to be held out that gold would return from America so long as it proved more advantageous to ship silver; but the expectation meant to be conveyed was, that notwithstanding all the bombast of the American President, bullion would shortly return to Europe from the United States, and that belief is now in the course of being fulfilled by the daily expected arrivals of silver, with which gold is procurable in the markets of Europe."

The "expected arrivals of silver," or gold either, however, did not come, or at most were very trifling. Our modern financiers had put a clamp upon it, with about as much wisdom as would have been indicated by seizing upon and stopping the exportation of our cotton when more valuable in Europe than here. The principle of expediency is precisely the same. There was one mode by which we could be crushed in an instant. It was "to blow upon American credits" when offered for discount or red account by the American houses, or the joint stock banks. This was postponed to the last, from the disastrous consequences apprehended to the manufacturing interests. The temper displayed in the above extract, however, will show that they were ready to do that, if absolutely necessary to prevent an insulting triumph. The "bombast" and the circular were continued: "the bank blew on American credits;" our whole foreign debt came upon us at once; a panic was produced; a short struggle was made by the merchants; but a run upon the Banks followed; they suspended; the Government suspended; the nation became bankrupt; and we are now assembled to contemplate the wisdom and glory of turning the commerce of a country upside down to make it prosper, and burying its resources to enable it to pay its debts. Who cannot plainly see from this connexion of facts and inferences, causes and consequences, that this unwise interference with the finances produced the action of the Bank of England, which is admitted to have produced the suspension? This is all plain enough, but an effort is made to draw our attention from the true causes by crying out conspiracy; yes, a conspiracy between our merchants and English bankers and the Bank of England, to defeat the Executive policy! Never was a man so beset with plots and conspiracies as our venable ex-President. Whenever a new financial system explodes, or one of his

experiment fails, he insists it is the result of a vile combination against him and his policy, and calls upon the democracy to rescue him from the hands of his enemies. Now, the interest of the parties is a sufficient guaranty against this, and it again most unfortunately happens to be contradicted by a known and notorious historical fact: the bank applied to Government to drive American securities out of the market. They were saved by the liberals. A cautious conspiracy this; and rather an unprofitable one, too, for merchants and bankers to engage in. John Bull will probably lose twenty-five or thirty millions by it!

But continued Mr. K., we are told of frequent convulsions before. Unfortunately referred to, Mr. K. thought, for those who made them. What were they when compared to the present? That of 1810 arose from a hasty effort to restore the common law which the finances had fallen under the state banks; that of 1825 was known to have been brought upon by England; and was short in duration and comparatively trifling in consequence; and what was that of 1832, that so much harped on? Why but for the agency of gentlemen in looking upon the great convulsions they did not have been known or recollected of the seaports and hardly there. recollecting some short paragraphs in 1832, alluding rather timidly to the rating of specie in Wall st. this continued a few days, about five millions was shipped; the Bank of the United States drew bills for an equal amount; the foreign creditors were satisfied, and the panic ended. We had then no executive financiering—no specie circulars—trade was left in the hands of its lawful guardians—specie went off when the rate of exchange required it—and by the prompt payment of five millions the Bank of the United States got the nation a credit for the balance, which was paid by the crop and a diminished import.

Yet such had been the nature of the warfare against the bank, whilst in life, and now against its ghost, that his friend from Connecticut, in the next breath after having praised the circular, made a furious attack upon the bank for interfering with the laws of trade in 1832, and preventing the export of specie to the whole amount of the foreign debt. How this argument was to be reconciled with the specie circular and the whole "policy" and arguments by which it has been lauded and justified, Mr. K. would leave to the Senator and friends of that measure to settle among themselves. This charge against the bank he thought carried the true doctrine to the opposite extreme. A demand for a cash balance always admonishes the nation that it has overtraded, and unless it has the whole amount to spare, it is frequently an advantage to pay a part and have time to adjust the balance. Mr. K. thought then the Bank had done well in 1832 to pay what was required in specie, and get the nation credit for the balance until the crop of exports could be sold. It was frequently of advantage to an individual, he said, when he had become unexpectedly indebted, to pay what ready money he had, and get credit for the balance until the sale of his crop; and one advantage of a national institution was, that its credit always enabled it in such circumstances to get indulgence for the nation, as a friend was sometimes useful in getting credit for an individual. Sir, said he, the fate of this institution was most extraordinary. If Mr. Biddle expanded, he was bribing the country; if he contracted he was ruining the country; if he imported specie, he was speculating upon the country; if he exported specie he was conspiring against the country; if he stood up, he was impudent, if he sat down, he was suspicious; and, whether he made a move—whether he crossed above or below the Executive, he equally muddled the waters.

He thought the Senator from Connecticut had made another mistake in stating that the expansion of the bank occasioned the speculative rise in prices, and our importations of 1831. The over-importation preceded the expansion, and the expansion was avowedly intended to circulate the increase of commodities occasioned by the over-importation. The speculative rise, and over-importation of 1831, were owing to a cause as natural as the ebb and flow of the tides, and almost as periodical. They arose from the preceding low prices, which had stimulated consumption, and exhausted the stocks in 1830. These fluctuations are always going on in every nation to some extent, and arise from the impossibility of keeping up, in the extended business of a nation, an exact relation between supply and demand.

Mr. K. said the United States Bank, though no longer in existence, had been the theme of every gentleman who had addressed the Senate. He should say no more of it than was necessary to justify and defend himself, and the numerous friends of the Administration who had believed in the utility of that institution. His defence was fully justified, for, although that institution was established by the democratic party, every friend of it is placed, in sweeping denunciations, among aristocrats, rogues, and conspirators; ranked with the "Biddles and Barings, and the banks," and set upon in full cry by dunces and demagogues, anxious only to turn attention from their own mischievous blunders and errors.

When he came to maturity, he said he found the Bank of the U. States in successful and happy operation. He learned its history, and found that it was established by the party to which he had always been attached, with the immortal Madison at their head; who after fatal experience had changed his opinion on the subject. This paternity recommended it, but reflection as well as experience convinced him of its great utility as a financial agent to the Government, as an aid to internal and external commerce, and a wholesome regulator of an otherwise unregulated paper system. As an original question, he was and ever had been opposed to the whole paper system; but the system certainly had many advantages in a free country, and moreover was fixed upon us, and no one generation either could or would bear the sacrifices it would cost to get rid of it. And (added he) the progress we should make in getting rid of the system and its abuses, by putting down the Bank of the United States, was predicted by me in the Senate in 1834. Sir, the great Temperance President, or temperance reformer, Mr. Delavan, who sends us so many temperance papers, might just as well have undertaken to encourage the cause of temperance in which he is engaged, by breaking up one respectable grocery in Chestnut street, that he might raise up 500 grog shops in the Liberties, the villages, and the Western wilderness. He thought it the part of wisdom not to waste itself on impracticable extremes, but to secure the blessings of the system, and avoid as many of its evils as possible. This he thought was best effected by a national bank, with the aid of the Treasury. The vast extent of our country gave full time to such an institution to lop off redundancies and fill up deficiencies on notice of an irregularity in the currency in any particular sections before the effect became general. It was clearly the interest of such an institution to perform these duties faithfully. Its own successful operation in a great measure depended on it; which was the best guaranty to the public that they would be so performed. He also believed that the money of the nation could be entrusted to no agency so little dangerous to liberty, or so unlikely to use it for political purposes. Experience proved the truth of this opinion. We had again the best of all security—that is, the security of interest. To engage in politics or unite itself with a political party is death to the institution. What evidence had been shown, or could be shown, that the bank ever hinted an interference with politics, until it supposed the Executive to make an overture for that purpose? In 1829 the Executive commenced a correspondence with the bank to procure a change in the President of the New Hampshire branch. He did not say that any thing improper was intended by the Executive, but it was the first interference of the kind, and the bank supposed it to be an attempt to enlist it in politics, and unite the power of the bank with the power of the Government. It declined on the ground that the bank never had and could not now think of interfering in the politics of the country. The rest is known. The message followed with a charge of what nobody had ever heard of before, and recommending a Treasury bank, uniting the power and patronage of a bank to that of the Government. From that time forth the Executive continued to struggle for the money power, until it took possession of it in 1833, by the removal of the deposits. I only mention these facts, sir, to prove the great reluctance with which such an institution will always engage in politics. Its interest requires the custom and friendship of both political parties, and it cannot prosper against a war by either. The money power of the Treasury is great, let it be lodged where it will; but for the reasons stated, I believe it is less in a national bank, connected with and dependent on the business of the country, than in any other. There was no danger of the political influence of a bank, if the Executive would let it alone. Some admitted that the bank had been improperly attacked, but that, being attacked, it had over issued and otherwise mismanaged in its struggles for a recharter. This might be true to some extent, but it so, it is more an objection to the direction than the institution, and might be prevented by a simple provision in the charter, which the old charter ought to have contained.

Sir, these are the opinions I have always entertained, and were the opinions of my then colleague, when I came into the Senate: they were known to our constituents. But as this was a matter of expediency, on which they had a right to judge, they expected to be, and shall be, represented; and their wishes when I last heard from them, were against a national bank. In fact, although I believe it unfortunate that the old bank was destroyed, the question of establishing a new one at this time is a very different question. Under our anti-bank administration, the bank capital has been more than doubled in a few years. Is it expedient to add to it? If so the practicability of controlling it by a national bank of permissible size, and the manner of doing it, are important questions. The present rate of exchange, too, would render it difficult to procure specie for the institution, and create a demand for it that would for the present add to the distress. There were some other reasons that had been referred to, but which he would not at this time notice.

But, we are gravely told, sir, that the "Bank of the United States, with its still greater strength, has not been able to prevent the present state of affairs; that it has not been able to check other institutions or save itself." This reference to the bank would have done very well for a party newspaper; but I must confess I was somewhat astonished to find it in the message of the President of the United States. Can it be supposed that the most ignorant can be deceived by this catch at a mere name? Whenever thought of holding the Bank of the United States responsible for the currency, or as a financial regulator, after the withdrawal of its branches or even after the removal of the deposits? What obligations was it under to the public, after the public had dispensed with its services? Was it under any very strong obligation, if it had the power, to aid the Executive in an experiment made at its own expense, and intended for its destruction? I should think not; and to hold a state bank responsible because it is called "the Bank of the United States," is absolutely ridiculous. It has fallen into line with the multitude of state banks, created under the late Administration. It has supported his "policy" by importing specie on credit, that it might hatch more paper upon it. It has gloried in the confusion of the exchanges by which it has made millions. In short, like the rest of the state banks, it has gone for making money; it has joined its fortune with the state banks; it has borrowed specie like the state banks; has expanded with the state banks; has shamed with the state banks; has failed with the state banks, and is a state bank, and yet is held responsible to the country as a national bank. Sir, it is no more a United States Bank, and not so much as the Little Burlington bank, which produced such a happy effect with a modicum of the spoils sent to it, and pressingly sent for more to operate on the election, "in anticipation of the wool clip." There is a U. S. Bank for ye, established by the Executive to prevent the public money from being employed to operate on the politics of the country!

Why, then, these valiant charges upon a ghost: this war upon a sign: these tilts upon a tombstone? They are about as useful, and about as rational, as the charges of the redoubtable Don Quixotte upon the windmills.

In connexion with these perpetual efforts to frighten us with ghosts and "things that are not," Mr. K. said he had never had his democratic feelings so shocked as they had been by a sentiment of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) warmly applauded by his friend near him, (Mr. Strange.) We were told that though expedient, we should not make this State bank a depository, "because it would be a triumph over the Government!" What Government? The "Government" at the Hermitage, or the Government at the White House? These Governments were both, to be sure, supposed to be inimical to the present State Bank, because they did not like Mr. Biddle, its president, who was formerly president of the National institution. But what had the Government had to do with the present State Institution? He had supposed, until lately, that the Government meant the legislative power, as established by the constitution; and if the People through their representatives, according to the forms of the Constitution, should deem it expedient to make any State Institution a depository, it would be no objection with him that either the ex-President, or present Executive, was supposed to be inimical to one of its officers. I do not propose (said he) to make this institution a depository, and nobody has proposed, or thought of proposing it, so far as I know. Why, then, this war-whoop against it? To show our devotion to the supposed Executive will? "A change what a change," has been produced in the tone of American feeling by these violent encroachments and recent triumphs of the Executive over the Legislative authority, in relation to the finances! All eyes are turned to the Executive. The spirit of our fathers has fled. The blood of '76 has run hot. Sir, there have been more gray hairs brought upon the head of our youthful and vigorous Republic in the last four years, than ought to have grown upon it in our entire century of quiet and peaceful administration, with the constitutional co-operation of the Legislative Department.

My friends need not be astonished at the freedom with which I express these sentiments. They believe with me, they have acted with me. We have vainly stood up together against the will of the Executive. Our efforts have been in vain. We have been trampled under foot. The Executive has had its way, and we see the result. I only wish my friends to join me in taking a firm stand to teach the Executive that its friends are to be consulted in measures of such immense importance to the people as those by which our finances have been ruined. I have no idea of deserting them, sir; they need not apprehend that. I am only expressing freely sentiments I and they have entertained, and not very carefully concealed. I am a party man, sir. All I am as a politician I was made so by party. I have no sympathies with any other party except that with which I have always acted, and by which I have been honored. I respect my political opponents as my fellow citizens, living under the same laws, subject to the same government,

and equally honest and patriotic with myself. But I differ with them in some of the essential and fundamental principles upon which our government should be administered, and have nothing to ask, and nothing to expect from them.

I am a democrat, a real democrat. I do not make the profession *ad captandam*; I fear it is becoming rather unpopular; but my early habits and youthful associations made me so. In fact, the sentiment was planted in my heart by nature, cultivated by education, and approved by reason. I believe a democratic Republic to be the most philosophical government, and best calculated to develop the energies and sustain the dignity of man, so long as the people have sufficient intelligence to qualify them for self-government. I therefore abhor tyranny and irresponsible power in every possible form in which it can be presented; whether it be presented in the hypocritical garb of republican homespun or tinsel-dress in the glittering trappings of royalty. I go for a strict construction of the Constitution, limited Executive patronage, and an economical administration of the government; and you will never find me here, sir, with democracy and economy upon the lips, and tyranny and plunder in the heart. "I borrow no false livories from heaven to serve the devil in."

Mr. K. after some further remarks, concluded this part of the subject, by saying, that he had full confidence that the President, when some present difficulties were removed, would administer his department with wisdom and patriotism, and he hoped and expected to be able to give him his feeble support. But he just wished to tell him now, that if he intended "to tread in the footsteps" of his predecessor in trampling on the legislative authority, in the management of a subject of all others of the most importance to the people, he should feel it his duty to jostle him out of them. He never would consent, he said, to surrender the finances to the exclusive control of the Executive. If we did this, we should share the fate of every other nation who had submitted to Executive financiering, we should first become a nation of beggars, and then a nation of slaves.

Mr. K. said he had been led on to a length altogether unexpected to himself, and he feared tiresome to the Senate. Several other topics had been suggested by the remarks of other gentlemen, that he would like to touch, but he would dispense with them, and come to a conclusion, after a few words more upon the bill and amendment under consideration. As to the separation from the state banks as depositories, he conceived that a matter of no great consequence, if in the details we could provide safety to the money, and guard against too much patronage and expense. But, the bill he thought imperfect and obscure on all these points. And when we had passed the bill, we should have but little idea of what we had done.

As to the amendment proposed, which restricted the receipts of the government to gold and silver, he could never consent to think of it, without hearing from his constituents, so long as specie is not the common currency used by the people in the business transactions of the country. They are never prepared with the currency not in common circulation, and would often and truly be reminded of the Roman questors, who were in the habit, among other acts of tyranny, of demanding particular kinds of money for the purposes of extortion. Here, 11,000 specie gatherers, demanding a currency not furnished the people by their own states, or by the ordinary circulation, will give them more trouble than all their other pecuniary transactions, and being different to the demands made upon them for state taxes, will give to the Federal Government an alien character of tyranny and oppression. He could not conceive, he said, of a measure better calculated to give to the Government of the Union the appearance of a foreign government, and alienate the affections of the people from it, than the measure proposed.

But, we are told that the government only demands the constitutional currency, and therefore only asserts a right. This is true, sir; but is it the part of practical wisdom to exert all the power we have, and assert all the rights we claim? Every man has a right to demand specie at all times for every sale he makes, and for every debt due him. But suppose every body were to do it, whilst paper is the common currency, what would become of the country?

Suppose all the merchants of a single city were to suddenly demand specie for all dues from their customers for sales made and to be made, they would only assert a right; and yet what would be the result? The effect would be such upon their debtors and dealers, that they would probably mob the merchants out of the city. You propose that the Government shall do that with the people which people dare not do with each other. Look at the conduct of the people towards the banks ever since they have stopped payment, and specie is at large premiums; do they assert their rights though they have every inducement to do so? I will refer to my own state as a strong argument to dissipate theoretical beauties by practical consequences. These banks are by law compelled to pay 18 per cent. on a refusal to specie. They are good, and every bill-holder could get

his principal and his 18 per cent. in specie if he were to demand and insist on it. No man of capital could make so good an investment as to get a large sum in August bank bills, make a demand and hold them till the bank resumes specie payments. Yet nobody does this; and why? Because they are all friendly to Banks! Not at all, sir. It is because they are frightened at a view of the consequences, and yield their own to the interests of the community. They know if specie is forced from the banks, the banks will have to force it from the merchants, and the merchants from the planters and the great mass of consumers; and before the matter is wound up, its effects would be equal to the confiscation of one third of the property of the country. The laborious and industrious classes constitute the debtors class—which are much the most numerous, and much the most needy. On this class the sacrifice would ultimately fall. The benefits would be confined to a few creditors, capitalists, and money-lenders. And the measure you propose (said Mr. K.) will operate precisely in the manner I have described, though perhaps not to the same extent. I will do no talk about and speak about here, and some people may think well of it whilst they think it is only going to put the merchants to a little trouble; but when they find, from experience, that the merchants are only their factors, and the operation falls on them, they will be prepared for a more practical view of the subject.

Mr. K. said he was, to be sure, opposed to the banking system, particularly its abuses. But the people had established it, become accustomed to it, and it now seemed necessary to their business and prosperity. He saw no reason or expediency in taking away the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the notes of specie paying banks when they resume, disburse them for Government purposes at the points where collected, and call on the banks for balances, when necessary for transfers of the Government funds from the points where collected to the points where needed.

Mr. K. here commented upon the estimates which the Senators from Missouri and N. Carolina had put upon current bank bills, and the losses which the bill holders had sustained by the suspension of specie payments. They seemed to estimate the actual value of a bank bill by the proportion which the specie in its vaults of the banks bore to the aggregate of circulation and deposits; as though the banks had no other means to pay their liabilities but specie. In this way the Senators make out the loss of the people by the banks to be immense. Could there be any advantage in propagating errors so palpable? As a practical question, so far from the bill-holders having lost, they had generally gained by the suspension. Mr. K. here discussed the nature and purposes of money. Money, said he, represents commodities. Its uses are to command them at pleasure, and circulate them with convenience. Whatever answers this purpose, shows the purpose of money. Its value depends on the quantity of commodities it will command, and this again depends on the relation which the quantity of money bears to the quantity of commodities.

The active circulating medium has been greatly reduced in quantity since the suspension, not only by withdrawing specie from circulation, which has become a commodity; but by a reduction of bank paper, and hence it is that current bank paper is now much more valuable than gold and silver, was before the suspension, whilst the whole currency, both paper and specie, was depreciated by its redundant quantity. Are the passions and prejudices of men to be wrought upon when their senses may direct them? Do we not know as an admitted fact, that current bank bills are more valuable now than before the suspension? Let me ask one of these suffering bill-holders what he wishes to do with his money which he held at the time of the suspension? Does he owe a debt? If so, his creditor will be glad to receive it, and expects nothing else. Does he wish to buy provisions for his family? If so, he gets them cheaper than he could before the suspension of specie payments. Does he wish to buy real estate or stocks? If so, he can get them from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than he could before the suspension of specie payments. In short, there is no purpose for which money is used, for which bills are not now more valuable to the holder than before the suspension, whilst the whole currency was depreciated by its quantity, except for the payment of a foreign debt. Those, then, who elude most about their losses, have lost nothing, but generally gained. The merchants sustain the whole loss that is sustained, for they receive it from their debtors in part, and have to pay a premium for specie to pay their foreign creditors.

Strictly and logically speaking, Mr. K. said, paper was now depreciated, when compared now with silver, by the amount of premium on specie, because we had no other legal standard to go by. All he meant to say was, that paper was more valuable now than specie was before the suspension, and, therefore, the holder had lost nothing. So glaring was the fallacy of estimating the loss of the community by the difference between the amount of specie in their vaults and the liabilities of the banks, that the community owed the banks more than the banks owed the community. Each has a right to demand specie; and with a little time for adjustment,

UNITY OF MAN.
MARTINEAU.
...birth,
...and skies;
...when that earth
...dying eyes.
...in Him whose power
...life he gave;
...age within his star-lit tower,
...savage in his cave.
...meets the throngs who pay their vows
In courts their hands have made,
...and hears the worshipper who bows
Beneath the plantain shade.
...is man alone who difference sees,
...And speaks of high and low.
...And worships those and tramples these,
While the same path they go.
...O! let man hasten to restore
To all their rights of love:
In power and wealth exult no more,
In wisdom lowly move.
Ye great! renounce your earth-born pride,
Ye low! your shame and fear;
Live as ye worship, side by side,
Your common claims reverse.

From the Baltimore Athenaeum.
**Bishop George,
AND THE YOUNG PREACHER.**

An aged traveller, worn and weary,
was gently urging on his tired beast, just
as the sun was dropping behind the range
of hills that bounds the horizon of that
rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity
of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry
August evening, and he had journeyed
a distance of thirty-five miles since
morning, his pulses throbbing under the
influence of a burning sun. At Fairfield
he had been hospitably entertained, by one
who had recognised the veteran soldier of
the cross, and who had ministered to him
for his Master's sake, of the benefits him-
self had received, from the hand which
feedeth the young lions when they lack;
and he had travelled on, refreshed in spir-
it. But many a weary mile had he jour-
neyed over since then, and now as the
evening shades darkened around, he felt
the burden of age and toil heavy upon
him, and he desired the pleasant retreat he
had pictured to himself, when that day's
pilgrimage should be accomplished.
It was not long before the old man
checked his tired animal at the door of
the anxiously looked for haven of rest.
A middle aged woman was at hand, to
whom he mildly applied for accommodation
for himself and horse.

"I don't know," said she, coldly, after
scrutinizing for some time, the appear-
ance of the traveller, which was not the
most promising, "that we can take you
in, old man. You seem tired, however,
and I'll see if the minister of the circuit,
who is here to-night, will let you lodge
with him."
The young circuit preacher soon made
his appearance, and consequently swag-
gering up to the old man, examined him
for some moments inquisitively; then ask-
ed a few impertinent questions—and fi-
nally, after adjusting his hair half a dozen
times, feeling his smoothly shaven
chin, consented that the stranger should
share his bed for the night, and turning
upon his heel entered the house.

The traveller, aged and weary as he
was, dismounted, and led his faithful ani-
mal to the stable, where, with his own
hands, he rubbed him down, watered
him, and gave him food, and then entered
the inhospitable house where he had
expected so much kindness. A Metho-
dist family resided in the house, and as
the circuit preacher was to be there that
day, great preparations were made to en-
tertain him, and a number of the Metho-
dist young ladies of the neighborhood had
been invited, so that quite a party met
the eyes of the stranger, as he entered,
not one of whom took the slightest notice
of him, and he wearily sought a vacant
chair in the corner, out of direct observa-
tion, but where he could note all that was
going on. And his anxious eye showed
that he was no careless observer of what
was transpiring around him.

The young minister played his part
with all the frivolity and foolishness of a
city beau, and nothing like religion escap-
ed his lips. Now he was glancing and
bandying senseless compliments with the
young lady, and now engaged in trifling
repartee with another, who was anxious
to seem interesting in his eyes.

The stranger, after an hour, during
which no refreshments had been prepared
for him, asked to be shown to his room,
to which he retired unnoticed—grieved
and shocked at the conduct of the family
and the minister. Taking from his sad-
dlebags a well-worn bible, he seated him-
self in a chair, and was soon buried in
thought, holy and elevating, and had
food to eat which those who passed him
by in pity and scorn, dreamed not of.
Hour after hour passed away, and no one
came to invite the old worn down travel-
ler to partake of the luxurious supper
which was served below.

Towards eleven o'clock the minister
came up stairs, and without pause or
power, hastily threw off his clothes, and
got into the very middle of a small bed,
which was to be the resting place of the

old man as well as himself. After a
while the aged stranger rose up, and at-
ter partially disrobing himself, knelt
down, and remained for many minutes in
 fervent prayer. The earnest breathing
out of his soul, soon arrested the atten-
tion of the young preacher, who began to
feel some few reproofs of conscience for
his own neglect of duty. The old man
now rose from his knees, and after slowly
undressing himself, got into bed, or
rather upon the edge of the bed, for the
young preacher had taken possession of
the centre and would not voluntarily
move an inch. In this uncomfortable
position, the stranger lay for some time,
in silence. At length the young preach-
er made a remark, to which the old man
replied in a style and manner that arrest-
ed his attention. On this he moved an
inch or two and made more room.

"How far have you come to-day, old
gentleman?"
"Thirty-five miles."
"From where?"
"From Springfield."
"How far have you must be tired after
so long a journey, for one of your age?"
"Yes, this poor old body is much worn
down by long and constant travelling, and
I feel that the journey of to-day, has ex-
hausted me much."
The young minister moved over a little.
"You do not belong to Springfield
then?"
"No. I have no abiding place."
"How?"
"I have no continuing city. My home
is beyond this vale of tears."
Another move of the minister.
"How far have you travelled on your
present journey?"
"From Philadelphia." (in evident sur-
prise.) The Methodist General Con-
ference was in session there a short time
since. Had it broken up when you left?"
"It adjourned the day before I start-
ed."

"Ah, indeed!"—moving still farther
over towards the front side of the bed,
and allowing the stranger better accom-
modation. "Had Bishop George left
when you came out?"
"Yes—he started at the same time I
did—we left in company."
"Indeed!"
Here the circuit preacher relinquished
a full half of the bed, and politely re-
quested the stranger to occupy a larger
space.

"How did the Bishop look. He is
getting quite old now, and feeble, is he
not?"
"He carries his age tolerably well.
But his labor is a hard one, and he be-
gins to show signs of failing strength."
"He is expected this way in a week
or two. How glad I shall be to shake
hands with the old veteran of the Cross!
But you say you left in company with
the good old man—how far did you come
together?"

"We travelled alone for a long dis-
tance."
"You travelled alone with the Bishop
or?"
"Yes! we have been intimate for
years!"
"You intimate with Bishop George?"
"Yes, why not?"
"Bless me! Why did I not know that?
But may I be so bold as to inquire your
name?"

After a moment's hesitation, the stran-
ger replied—
"George!"
"George! George! not Bishop George?"
"They call me Bishop George," meek-
ly replied the old man.

"Why—why—bless me! Bishop
George,"—exclaimed the now abashed
preacher, springing from the bed—"You
have had no supper! I will instantly call
up the family. Why did you not tell us
who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the
Bishop gravely, "I want no supper here,
and should not eat any if it were got for
me. If an old man, toil-worn and wea-
ry, fainting with travelling through all the
long summer day, was not considered
worthy of a meal, by this family, who
profess to have set up the altar of God in
their house, Bishop George surely is not.
He is, at best, but a man, and has no
claims beyond common humanity."

A night of severe mortification, the
young minister had never experienced.
The Bishop kindly admonished him, and
warned him of the great necessity there
was of adorning the doctrines of Christ,
by following him sincerely and humbly.
Gently but earnestly he endeavored to
win him back from his wanderings of
heart, and direct him to trust more in
God and less in his own strength.

In the morning the Bishop prayed with
him, long and fervently, before he left the
chamber; and was glad to see his heart
melted into contrition. Soon after the
Bishop descended, and was met by the
heads of the family with a thousand sin-
cere apologies. He mildly silenced them,
and asked to have his horse brought out.
The horse was accordingly soon in readi-
ness, and the Bishop, taking up his
saddlebags, was preparing to depart.

"But surely, Bishop," urged the dis-
tressed matron, "you will not thus leave
us? Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on
the table."
"No, sister L—I cannot take
breakfast here. You did not consider a
poor, toil-worn traveller, worthy of a
meal, and your Bishop has no claim but
such as humanity urges."

And thus he departed, leaving the fa-

mily and minister in confusion and sor-
row. He did not act thus from resent-
ment, for such an emotion did not rise in
his heart; but he desired to teach them a
lesson such as they would not easily for-
get.

Six months from this time the Ohio
Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and
the young minister was in present him-
self for ordination as a Deacon; and Bishop
George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of
the Conference, our minister's heart sunk
within him as he saw the venerable Bishop
take his seat. So great was his grief
and agitation that he was soon obliged to
leave the room. That evening, as the
Bishop was seated alone in his chamber,
the Rev. Mr. ——— was announced,
and he requested him to be shown up.
He grasped the young man by the hand
with a cordiality which he did not expect,
for he had made careful inquiries, and
found that since they had met before a
great change had been wrought in him.
He was now as humble and pious, as he
was before worldly minded. As a father
would have received a disobedient but re-
pentant child, so did this good man re-
ceive his erring but contrite brother.
They mingled their tears together, while
the young preacher wept as a child, up-
on the bosom of his spiritual father. At
that session he was ordained, and he is
now one of the most pious and useful min-
isters in the Ohio Conference. A.

The Journeymen Printers in Louis-
ville "struck" last week for higher
wages, but the proprietors of the papers
in that place determined not to yield
to their demands. The consequence is,
that the Journeymen have concluded to
turn proprietors, and have accordingly
issued a daily paper called the Inquirer,
to be conducted by an association of prin-
ters, and to be devoted to the general sub-
jects which engage newspapers, with the
exception of politics.

**Fall and Winter
GOODS.**

O. F. LONG & Co.
HAVE just received and now offer for sale at
their old stand, their Fall and Winter sup-
ply, consisting of every variety of Goods usu-
ally kept by the merchants of this place, viz:
**A large and general assort-
ment of Dry Goods, &c**

COMPRISING
**Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets,
French & English Merinos,
Figured Circassians,
Calicos,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.**

ALSO
**Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crochery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationery, &c.**

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices
for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual deal-
ers only.

November 23. 97—

Notice.
IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm
of **HUNTINGTON & LYNCH** up to the 1st
of October 1837, will call and settle their
accounts with the subscriber immediately, as
such a settlement is absolutely necessary to
the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this no-
tice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next
door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now re-
ceiving

**A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods and Gro-
ceries,**

recently purchased by him in New York, for
cash; which he is determined to sell unusually
low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as
country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax;
for the latter he will give cash, should he
not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends,
and those wishing to purchase, will give him a
call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89

Fresh Fruit, &c.

MRS. L. THOMAS has just received a small
supply of Excellent Fruit, which she
would like to dispose of upon as liberal terms
as possible.

The following are comprised in her assort-
ment:

Bunch Raisins, Almonds,
Sultana Raisins, Palminuts,
Preserved Citron, Filberts,
French Prunes, Cocconuts,
Pickled Olives, Pecan-nuts,
Oranges, Assorted Candies,
A variety of Toys, &c. &c.

November 2. 94—3w

Female School at Fairfield.
MISS GENNIE PAISLEY, a lady of good
qualifications, will take charge of a
School exclusively of Females, to be kept at
Fairfield, six miles north west of Hillsborough.
The session will commence the first of Decem-
ber.

Board can be had in the vicinity on very rea-
sonable terms.

November 2. 94—3w

Stray Filly.

TAKEN up by Henry O.
Daniel, from about ten miles
south-west of Hillsborough,
and entered on the stray book of
Orange county on the 28th ult.
A **SORREL FILLY**, four feet five inches high,
and will be three or four years old next spring.
She has a star in her forehead, a long switch
tail, both hind feet white, and a little white on
her left fore foot.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

November 2. 94—

Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by Dr. Jas.
S. Smith, of Hillsborough, and
entered on the stray book of
Orange county, on the 4th in-
stant, a **STRAY STEER**, without horns, sup-
posed to be ten years old, and marked with a half
crop and under bit in the left ear, and a small
fork in the right ear. He is spotted all
over with red and white spots, and is valued
at sixteen dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

November 2. 94—3w

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE CATHARTIC,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-
mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and
Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises,
Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and
Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald
Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains,
Tetter, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—
and a most effectual remedy for the re-
moval of Corns.

Also, Beck with's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Swain's Justice.

THE author of the "Man of Business" is
now preparing a new and complete treat-
ise, to be a practical abstract of the common
and statute laws of North Carolina, relating
to the official duties and responsibilities of Jus-
tices of the Peace, sheriffs, coroners, constables,
wardens of the poor, overseers of roads,
rangers, entry takers, surveyors, procession-
ers, guardians, executors, administrators, trust-
ees, agents, attorneys, carriers, &c., to be
more plain and practical in its details, than any
law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one mod-
erate sized volume of perhaps about 400 octavo
pages. The work will be well printed and
bound, and ready for subscribers during the
month of March next; to be promptly delivered
at any Court-house within the state at \$3 50
per copy, or \$30 for ten copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to pay
now in advance, shall have a receipt to full for
\$2 50. Address B. Swain, attorney at Law,
Hillsborough, N. C. free of postage.

October 1837. 94—6w

Gentlemen's Magazine.

Now publishing, in Monthly Numbers, the
largest and cheapest periodical in the United
States—The Gentleman's Magazine, edited
by William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

The proprietors have much pleasure in an-
nouncing to the reading public the complete
success which has attended the establishment
of this Magazine—a success far beyond their
utmost expectations, and considerably exceed-
ing the prosperity of any other publication in
America. The daily increasing subscription
list, and the numerous commendatory notices
of the Press attest the merits and the popu-
larity of the Gentleman's Magazine, each num-
ber of which contains more original matter
than any other monthly publication.

The contents embrace a fertile range of a
musing and instructive subjects, by authors of
celebrity:

Original Tales of powerful interest;
Humorous and Graphic Delineations of
Men and Manners;
Novel Sketches of Foreign Lands;
Poetry; Characteristic Studies;
Essays on popular Subjects, and
Biographical Notices of Celebrated or
Acquainted Persons.

With many Original Anecdotes.

The Life of Paganini, with likenesses;
Puckler Muskau, the German
Prince;
Dickens (Boz) the author of the
Pickwick Papers, with like-
ness;
Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer;
The Duchess of St. Albans, and
Zinghis, the Negro Queen,

have already been given.

The new publications are reviewed in full;
liberal extracts are made from rare and valuable
works, presenting a complete account of the
Popular Literature of the day.

An Original Copy-right Song, not otherwise
to be obtained, will be given with the Music,
in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine contains seven-
ty-two (72) sized octavo pages, of two col-
umns each, containing at the close of the year,
two large volumes of one thousand seven hun-
dred and twenty-eight columns—each column
contains more than an octavo page of average
proportion, and each monthly number has
more reading matter than a volume of a Novel.
The work is neatly printed on good paper, and
stitched in a neat colored cover. Several En-
gravings will be given in the course of the
year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to
produce as agreeable book—an epitome of
Life's adventures—a Literary Melange, possess-
ing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient
interest to demand a place upon the parlor
table of every gentleman in the United States.

An Engraved Title Page, of superior pro-
duction, embracing every possible variety of
pictorial display, and executed in the first style
of art, by J. Adams, of New York, accom-
panies the October number.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum,
payable in advance.

To induce subscribers to forward their names
immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer
the following inducements for clubbing, the
advantage of which proposition can only
remain in force till Christmas next. The sub-
scription to the Gentleman's Magazine will,
for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars
per annum, payable in advance—but a Five
Dollar Bill will procure Two Copies to the
same direction, on club of Ten Dollars will
command Five Copies.

All letters, postal paid, addressed to Charles
Alexandre, Athenae Building, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest atten-
tion.

Oct. 17. 95—

Masonic Celebration

On the 27th of December
being St. John the Baptist's
Day, the members of Eagle Lodge
No. 71, and University Lodge
No. 80, have agreed to unite
with each other in the celebra-
tion of that day in the town of Hillsborough.
It is therefore earnestly and respectfully
requested, that the members of each of the
Lodges should favor the occasion with a per-
sonal attendance.

The members of other Lodges are respect-
fully invited to attend and participate with us
in the appropriate celebration.

JAMES M. PALMER, Sec.
of Eagle Lodge

November 17. 94—

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIPER, the present con-
ductor of this well known establishment, re-
turns his thanks for the very liberal patronage
he has received since he took charge of it. He
would solicit a continuance of the same, and
hopes, by strict attention to the accommoda-
tions, to be able to give satisfaction to all who
may favor him with their custom. The follow-
ing are his prices:

Meal for Man, - - - 25 cents
" " Horse, - - - 25
All Night for Man, - - 37 1/2
" " Horse, - - - 37 1/2
All Night and Breakfast for Man, 62 1/2
Breakfast, " for Horse, 62 1/2
Per Day for Man, - - - 75
" " Horse, - - - 75

August 19. 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

September Term, 1837.

Thomas Webb administrator of John Brown
decd. Green W. Brown, sen. James Webb
and Ellen his wife, Anna Hudgens and La-
nia his wife, James Bradsher and Sally his
wife, William Terry and Elizabeth his wife
Green W. Brown, jr. Martin L. Brown, James
Whitefield and Jennett his wife,
against

**Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Ma-
lina his wife.**

Petition for Sale of Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr.
and Malina his wife, are not inhabitants of
this state, and that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served upon them; It is therefore
ordered by the Court, that publication be made
in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks
successively, requiring the said Drury J. Brown,
John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, to ap-
pear at the next term of this Court to be held
for the county of Person, at the Court House
in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in December
next, and plead, answer or demur to the peti-
tion, otherwise the same will be taken pro con-
fesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said
Court, at office, the third Monday in Septem-
ber, 1837.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 50 93—6p

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the
subscriber by Samuel Hancock, for the
purpose therein mentioned, he will sell to the
highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House
in Hillsborough, on the 22d day of December
next,

**The HOUSE and Premises, where the
said Hancock lives;**

**His PLANTATION, about two and a
half miles from town, on the Raleigh road, ad-
joining the lands of James Hart and others,
containing 168 acres, one half cleared;**

**Also TWO NEGROES, Joe and Pe-
ter; and one Side Board, and one Desk.**

WALTER A. NORWOOD,

Trustee.

November 17. 94—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Mer-
chants of the interior, that they are
now engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust
that with the facilities and experience they now
possess in the transaction of this business, to
merit the patronage heretofore conferred.
They have large Ware Houses at the river and
in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods
sent from other buildings, and can patronize
sale from fire.

WILKINGS & BEIDEN,

Fayetteville

Refer to

Messrs. CAYE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5. 65—

Printer's Notice.

A season when the friends of our
cultural friends are ever flowing with the
products of a bountiful harvest, it may be re-
luctant to call their attention to the only
tribe of the Printer. Many of his subscribers
have suffered their subscriptions to remain un-
paid for two or three years, and some of them
for a longer period; a delay which has sub-
jected him to much inconvenience. All accounts
due this Office for subscriptions and adver-
tisements, will shortly be made out and forward-
ed to those indebted, and he trusts that no con-
sideration than the justice of the cause, will
be necessary to induce a speedy settle-
ment of them.

THE PRINTER.

September 15. 87—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expi-
ration of the year, will be presumed to receive
its continuance until further notice. Adver-
tisements will be discontinued until all arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the pub-
lisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall re-
ceive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding six lines
will be inserted three times for once at the rate
of twenty-five cents for each continuation.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the post-office agents in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-
per must be post paid